emly and chartie e-adition prevailed. After a while Dom Dickinson began to imitate Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, and ran about the wig-wamlike a hen with her head cut off. It was that he was trying to get the Cleveland forces to insist upon nominating their man during that session. The next shouting was for Carlisle.

It was interrunted by Mr. Champman of Chie, who mounted a chair, and moved that Col. John E. Fellows address the Convention. The magical orator, who looks like P. T. Bar num, shook his head, but Owens, the Chairman, sent a committee to him to excert him to the platform. The committee debated with Fellows, but he would not mount the platform. He jumped on a chair, and said that when the time came that the delegates could with propriety express their sentiments he

might have something to say. John Lamb, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, made his report, settling a very few contests for sents. The anti-snappers from New York made no protest, and there was nothing important or sensational in the adjudication of the party differences. While the report was being read the usual tri-daily rain storm blackened the sky and burst upon the wigwam. Semi-darkness took the place of sunshine, and the mob that was running the though this was not the fact, the crowd par-Democratic party clamored for electric lights. The band played "Dixie," and the Southerners yelled out at the top of their voices. The rain hissed on the roof, the darkness grew darker, and the politicians sat helplessly waiting for something to happen.

The Chairman of the Committee on Organization named W. L. Wilson, the West Virginia tariff reformer, for permanent Chairman. Mr. Wilson mounted the platform, and drew all eyes upon him because he is known to be the great favorite of Grover Cleveland, and is nght to be the man Cleveland would have liked for Vice-President. Wilson is a college President, but he looks like a clergyman. He wore a white necktic, such as the people in the effete Fast put on at digner time with a dress suit. He wore a white vest, black cont and trousers, and a badge such as Germans wear at a target match. His halr. eyebrows, and moustache are all of one color, and that is no color at all A lock of hair in front fell down over his forehead, and a cowlick stood up in the back. His eyes were more than half closed, as if he had his head. He made a very taking speech. He bave often heard him in Congress say that he was not at his best. He lent no humor to his | affair. address, though he is said to be fond of fun. He talked almost wholly about tariff, and showed the Convention that this year with Harrison against Cleveland we are to have nothing new on the stump, nothing but the dreary old speeches and arguments that we tired of years ago.

When the rain cleared away and the sun came out again, a little rivule; trickled through the roof and kept a knot of men sitting under their umbrellas. The police were very thick in the hall. They were dressed just like New York policemen, but they looked ridiculous. It is a curious thing that the costume of the New York police is imitated all over the United States, and yet no body of men look well in it except the New Yorkers. These Chicago police like stage supes. They remind a New Yorker of the people who take the part of the first Roman citizen and the second Roman citizen in the play of "Julius Casar."

Wilson said a funny thing in his speech. He said that the part of the Democracy this year was to battle for the under dog, and some people in the audience took the expression as a verled reference to Mr. Cleveland. Wilson's peroration affected the disorderly Convention very deeply, so much so that even the New Yorkers cheered him enthusiastically, Gov. Flower leading them by jumping on a chair and waving his straw hat. So many straw hats and so many fans were brandished above the multitude that the great hall looked like a oorn field in a wind storm.

The unavoidable man with a presentation gavel made his way to the front of the platform and said something which occupied five minutes, and not a word of which was heard. The reader must understand that throughout all the operations of the Convention the galleries were hooting and hallooing cheering and hissing, calling for speakers, apply ding so many Whyos; and the reader must under-stand also that the utterly inefficient Chairman was in the habit of standing up every five Missouri, with a gavel made in preto give his thanks for the hungstarter. A Mr. Bell of St. Louis, a rich man who gets his dissipation by figuring in public meetings, sucthis by a dumb show appeal for order. Then Mr. Wilson said that Mr. Pholos of Missouri had presented the gavel to the Convention and that it was made of zine from Missouri. and that it was hoped that the nominee of the Convention should, when elected President, use that gavel to knock the duty on zinc out of the protective tariff laws of the country.

Mr. Wilson then called for each State to send up its representative for membership on the National Committee. The reading clerk began the roll call with a series of yells for what he called "Allylunamer." Of course, Alabama was not ready, and no one responded for it. It would be tiresome to tell the readers of THE Bun how invariably just such helplessness prevailed, no matter what the Convention tried do. There never was seen in the United States so rickety and limpa gathering of Domocrats. The project of organizing a new National Committee was apparently abandoned for nothing more was heard about it. The actual masters of the Convention in the

galleries yelled for Campbell, and the band played "The Campbells are Coming." natty and gallant-looking ex-Governor of Ohio. who is one of the few men in the West wh knows how to dress like a cosmopolitan, and who would look as well in London as in Chliliothe, made his appearance, bowing and smiling upon the platform, amid the thunderous cheering of the mob. He had no speech to make, and so he simply said that he suspected that Chairman Wilson wanted to trot out the whole Democratic memagerie, and, as he was used to exhibiting himself, he did not mind doing so on this occasion. Campbell couldn't be heard five feet from the platform. He talked and then disappeared, bowing and waving his hat, engulfed by the racket of the galleries. The gallery managers of the Democratic party next called for W. N. Hepsel of Pennsylvania, the astute champion of Lancaster county, which usually gives 10,000 Republican majority. Instead of calling upon Mr. Hensel, the Chairman named him and Davis of Ohio as a committee to wait on the Committee on Resolutions and ask them if they had the platform ready. Of course they did not have the platform ready. The committee did not find them and the Convention heard nothing more about it. The riot in the galleries swallowed up this business just as it swallowed everything clae

during the day.

The general attention had now for some minutes been concentrated upon a very busy Wigwam, alongside of the New York delegation. The reporters wondered what was going on, so they went and swelled the crawd. Don fanuel Dickinson was in the thick of it, talking very enracatly. He was holding a conference with Cleveland's friends with a view to compet the Convention to nominate Cleveland c. The New Yorkers, trritated and abused, saw through the scheme, and Bourke Cockran arose in his place, and with flashing eyes and earnest tones cried out to the incompetent Chairman and protested that it was im-

possible to carry on the work of a National Convention while caucuses were to be held in the aisles and public conversations were to distarb whole delegations. "I demand that the nisles be cleared," said he. " I cannot hear one word that has been said. For my part l do not know what has been done here to-day." Don Dickinson stood beside him. Col. Fellows, Mayor Grant, Mr. Murphy, and Gov. Flower clustered around Mr. Cockran, and by their nods of approval sustained him in his demand for order. Cockran was a striking figure, and the gaileries began to call upon him for a speech. He shook his lion-like locks, but the mob that disgraced the Convention and made it a farce and a mockery continued to yell for him. Mr. Cockran turned to them and said something yery emphatically, but what it was no one could tell so great was the uproar that had continued almost ever since the Wigwam was opened. Time and time again the gifted Congressman, raising his hands imploringly, tried to get a hearing, but every time was met with yells of "Platform!" "Platform!" "Take the platform!" and a tumult of disorderly noises. At last, by patience, Mr. Cockran won silence from the mob. "I expect to have business with this Convention later on," said he. "I have nothing to say to it now." A noisy whisper ran around the galleries that he meant to have it inferred that he was going to nominate David B. Hill with a ringing speech, and

doned him. Last of all. Don Manuel Dickinson moved that the Convention adjourn until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Heaven alone knows what the response of the delegates was when Chairman Wilson put the motion to a vote. The gallery. intoxicated with its success in running the Democratic party, yelled "No. no. no adjournment," and that was all the delegates or anybody else heard until Chairman Wilson announced the motion carried and the Con-

It took exactly three-quarters of an hour to get out of the rickety old Wigwam. Then the 20,000 delegates and spectators were compelled to wade through puddles of mud and water up to their ankles. The delegates were tired and disgusted. The gallery gods, who have been fed on cheap Convention tickets mainly through the cupidity of the Chicago tradespeople, were in ecstacles. Every Chicago drummer has his pockets loaded with Convention tickets. His complexers contributed a pro rata share of the expense to build this barn-like Wigwam, and not been to bed, and were sunk deep back in | they had demanded the pound of flesh in return. All the beer saloons close by the Wig a natural and gifted orator. Those who wam have tickets for sale. All this is simply in keeting with the management of the whole

The Lyening Session.

When the Convention reassembled at 5 'clock there was a dense mass of parboiled burganity beneath its wooden roof. As far as the eye could see every available chair was taken, and there must have been several hundred more than 20,000 Democrats laughing and sweating, the bulk of them in their shirt sleeves and all of them read for a night of excitement and hilarity. For the first time in many moons the bright sun parted the heavy clouds that have hung over this city sine early in the spring, and while it freshened the dead, moist air a little, it only increased the heat. Thousands of fans were waving, and the sunlight shining through the spaces beneath the temporary roof, which had allowed the rain yesterday and this morning to fall upon the heads of the delegates, made queer pictures of the walls and in the upturned faces of the vast crowd.

The Convention had met to hear the report of the Committee on Resolutions, but it was not known whether the platform was ready. The Cieveland men, whose strength had been encroached upon, were nervous and anxious, and eager to bring matters to a crisis. The great audience was expectant and anxious also, and as minute after minute relied by and the Convention was not collect to order, cries from the platform went up, and the attempt of the morning to get favorite orators on the platform was renewed, but again without success. The managers of the Cleveland and the anti-Cleveland forces went about among the delegates, stiffening them up and preparing them to stand firm for the battle to

It was 5:30 when Chairman Wilson, in his feeble way, rapped the meeting to order with the Missouri zine gavel and introduced the the names of candidates, and behaving like | Rev. Thomas Green of Cedar Rapids, who sent up to heaven an eloquent but long prayer. When he sid amon the delegates and crowds in the galle ies applauded vigorously, not minutes, saying something which only he and knowing what else to do. Again the Conthe Creator of the universe could either hear | vention | lapsed into disorder and inacor comprehend. There stood Mr. Phelps tion, and again the managers went work among the cisely the shape of a bungstarter, with aisles soon became crowded and the big poto a head of solid zine, brandishing his licemen were helpless in restoring order.

The Convention was entertained at this point with his pantomime Chairman Wilson tried by a little hurral gotten up by the Ohio delegates in honor of Gov. Campbell, who has his lightning rod erected just as McKiniey did at Minneapolis, hoping to be struck by the votes ceeded in producing a moment's quiet. He did of the men opposed to the nomination of Cleveland. When the evation to Campbell was over an obscure delegate arose and moved an adjournment. He was outvoted by about 10,000 to 1, and subsided into his corner a sadder and a wiser man.

Then the big-lunged John Power of the

upper peninsula of Michigan, instigated by the always busy and the always picturesque Don Manuel Dickinson, announced in a stentorian tone that he was authorized to say that the Platform Committee would be ready to submit its report in tifteen minutes. This was pleasing information, but it was incorrect, for it was nearly forty minutes before the platform was ready. In the mean time the band sent a little cheer into the hearts of the perspiring crowd by playing national airs, while again the leaders renewed the work of preparing for the real battle. Things became so stupid during the interval of waiting that the crowd applauded at anything, even giving a loud cheer when the electric lights were turned on to counteract the effect of the rapidly growing darkness without.

With the illumination of the great building came another cannon boom, and the smooth faced Governor of Ohio, taking advantage of his opportunity, made a formal call upon all delegations not committed to the support of Grover Cleveland. As he shook hands with the Chairman of each delegation, accompanied by his Ohio friends, he was made the centro of an enthusiastic hurrah, in which the 20,000 spectators joined just to make things lively. Gov. Campbell has for two days held thirty votes of the Ohio delegation ready to be transferred to the anti-Cleveland column, and did not hesitate to display his willingness to be the beneficiary of the anti-Cleveland votes. When the Campbell been was over the band

played "America." Chairman Wilson then announced that Jones the Whiskers Jones of St. Louis, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was ready to report. Jones provoked a storm from the first word he uttered. He was disposed to read his report at first. Then he said he would have it read for him, as he wanted to stand aside and demand the previous question after the plat-This was met with a form had been read. storm of "nees," and Patterson of Colorado a member of the committee, jumped up on the platform, and in a vigorous voice declared that he would not stind a motion for the previous question; that he had a minority report. and, furthermore, that he should read it. He was heartily cheered. Mr. Vilas started to lot of men who blocked the middle nisle of the | read the platform, and when he came to a reference to "the long line of Presidents from Madison to Cleveland." the long-expected Cleveland outburst took place. It was wonderful. It raged for quite fifteen minutes, and is not likely to be outdone by any demonstration of the kind in this Convention. Like a lot of howling dervishes the 20,000 people cheered a banner bearing portraits of Cleveland precisely as if it were an idol and they were pagan worshippers. Banners, hats, canes.

umbrellas, fans, and handkerchiefs were fran-

tically waved, amid tumultuous cheers. Mich-

igan flaunted its Cleveland banner, and the Boies men shook their ensign in its face. was a great demonstration. At every hall in the cheers a fresh outburst came. The Michigan men waved the Cleveland banner so vigorously that it went to smithereens. Then the cheers stopped. It took but a moment to patch up the banner, and when it was again uplifted the yelling and cheering were renewed. The band thimed in with national aira Don Dickinson and Harrity directed the Cleveland banner to be planted in the faces of the delegations, and the cheering was enhanced by these tactics. The racket lasted ten minutes. Mr. Vilas was attentively listened to as he proceeded to read the platform.

The police continued to cut a great and unusual figure in the wigwam. The Sun does not remember a parallel with this feature in any National Convention. The hall has been liberally dotted with policemen, as if it were a gathering of Anarchists, and the police have been pushing the leaders of the Democracy around as if they were sports at a glove contest. From the press seat the reporters have seen ex-Mayor Grace told to sit down. They have seen policemen order Mr. Whitney not to block up the airles, and they have seen the police force open the coats of scores of men in order to make sure that they had badges and were entitled to be present. All these actions have been done with good nature on both sides, but the case is none the less paculiar.

Whiskers Jones stepped forward and said that in behalf of the committee he moved the adoption of the platform. Larry Meade of Ohio opposed the motion, and said that he had not agreed with his colleagues on the com-He offered an amendment declaring the McKinley tariff to be a grand fraud and robbery. His amendment demands a tariff for revenue only. He was wildly cheered. Congressman Cockran and the New Yorkers jumping on chairs and leading the cheering. On motion of Congressman Cockran the Meade amendment was read a second time by the clerk of the Convention.

During the circus the delegates and spectators sweltered in the heat. Men of distinction in their own localities walked about without coats. Indeed, half the delegates were in their shirt sleaves. The rereading of the clause in the platform concerning the tariff showed that there was no material difference between it and Meade's substitute. The gallery gods set up a howl. They yelled "Strike "Strike it out!" referring to the clause it out! in Whiskers Jones's platform. The gods favored the direct and strong language of Meade's amendment. Meade, in a speech, backed up his amendment. He said the principle of tariff reform and tariff for revenue was more than four years old. He laid great stress upon these latter words, and thus indicated that the Democratic party had discussed these questions long before Cleveland was ever heard of A very obvious purpose of the fight on the tariff clause was delay for the purpose of disrupting the Cleveland ranks. The Cleveland people began to see it, and hooted and hissed Meade, demanding that the platform be adopted. These cries were answered by demands for Watterson, the man who refused to serve on the Platform Committee.

Watterson came forward, and, amid cheers. faced the great audience. He declared that he would not speak until the clerk of the Convention had read the tariff plank of 1870. It was read. It is the plank on which Tilden ran and won. It is reported that Watterson wrote this plank while Cleveland was an obscure lawyer in Buffalo. eleven years before Cleveland issued his message. Mr. Watterson's references to Tilden were enthusiastically cheered. Indeed, his whole speech was heartly received. He denounced the plank in Jones's report. He called it a monstrosity and advised the simple, lucid. and true amendment offered by Meade. He suggested that the whole matter be recom mitted to the Committee on Resolutions.

There were volleys of noes from the galleries at this and then Mr. Vilas took the floor. He declared that no man more than he agreed with Mr. Meade's clear-cut sentences denouncing the Republican tariff. He read from Watterson's speech in 1884, and guyed Watterson, insisting that Watterson at that time uttered sentiments on the tariff almost identical with those used in the tariff plank submitted by the majority of the committee.

The galleries started in to hoot and well. Mr. Watterson waited for a chance to reply to Vilas, and when it came he got out of the predicament Vilas had put him in with great traitmann Wa said that in 1891 the was torn with strife over the tariff, and after fifty-two hours of bitter discussion the plank Vilas referred to as supported by him (Watteron) was the best that could be got. Since then there had been two Democratic tariff bills and a reform message by a Democratic President, "and," said Watterson, "now in 1802, I say, my God! is it possible that we must accept the straddle of 1884"

Amid all the excitement William C. Whitney was at one end of a telegraph wire running into Cleveland's cottage at Buzzard's Bay. Telegrams at the rate of fifty an hour passed between the two men. Wilson, the inefficient Chairman, could not keep order. He ranged his gavel listlessly, and then in despair touched an electric bell directing the hand to play. Cockran. Collins. and Sheehan stood in the main alsle with uplifted hands demanding to be recognized. Mr. Whitney's apparent nervousness attracted attention. and, coupled with the strong demand for a rejection of the Cleveland tariff plank, led to a rumor that the Cleveland party were beaten in the first contest. But Harrity, Dickinson, and the others were calm enough to make public judgment pause. There was great tension and intense muffled excitement. It was every one scented the battle so long waited for. The delegates were so visibly excited that when the call of the roll began hundreds kept bobbing up to hear the responses. Their anxiety was shown in their faces, and their interest was expressed in cheers and yells that were sent to and fro between the Cleveland and anti-Cleveland men as each side was tickled. The first States sent up great blocks of noes to support the platform and the Cleveland side, but there came equally great and unexpected gusts of ayes for the anti-Cleveland gratification. Illinois broke, and Missouri and Kentucky voted solidly against the platform, and Indiana divided her votes amid mingled applause and hissing. New York, by the voice of Gov. Flower, cast her 72 votes for the substitute.

When Pennsylvania was called there was great excitement because Hensel, the Chairman, cast its 04 votes solidly "No," or for the platform. Ex-Senator Wallace, quivering with anger, protested that fifteen votes against the majority had been stifled and silenced. He said his sovereignty and citizenship were affronted and outraged. He demanded that his vote be recorded against the Chairman's response. Mr. Hensel, with his face in-flamed, roared out that if the Chair wanted to know how Pennsylvania was instructed to act he would give the information. Wallace asked how his vote was to be recorded. and Chairman Wilson said he had no precedent how former Conventions had acted in such a case. There were yells and ent cries as he said this. Hensel then announced that Pennsylvania had resolved to vote as a unit, and until she reconsidered this obligation he was obliged to record the majority vote as the vote of all the delegates. He was applauded loud and long, and hissed a little. Then Mr. Wallace tried to protest again, but was yelled

down by the gallery. South Carolina and Texas voted ave against the platform, and Virginia split in half. consin, under the unit rule, cast fwonty-four votes "so" without protest from the minority. The count was awaited with interest. while the secretaries were counting the hall buzzed with eager talking. The announcement from the desk was that the ayes, or Cleveland men, numbered 504, while the noes numbered 352, showing a majority of 212 the Waterloo for Harrison for us, and Hill is against the Cleveland plank. New York stood the Blucher who can whip him on that field, up on masse when the vote was announced, ! He bade the anti-Cleveland men remember

and Commissioner Martin led in giving three heers for Henry Watterson. The next contest was over the silver plank

Patterson of Colorado spoke for the minority report. There was much confusion, and after order was restored Patterson created great laughter by explaining that the decision in he committee was covered by a division over a single word with five letters, that word being "free," After the laughter had subsided he corrected his arithmetic and went on with his appeal for the adoption of his free coinage substitute He made a long speech which somewhat tired he Convention, and there were frequent cries of "Time!" time!" from all parts of the hall. Phis made Patterson mad, and he said that in spite of the disorder he would make himself heard if it took all night. The Convention was becoming very weary, and the Chair was unable to preserve order. Delogate Kenzie of Kentucky protested against the speech from Colorado being made at this ime, and moved the reference of the whole subject to the committee. Without so much as noticing the interruption. Patterson coolly proceeded with his speech amid great disorder. Again he started in, and again the hisses and cries of " Time" were renewed. He at length got some applause by referring to he "disgraceful squabble" at the Minneapolis Convention, and closed with an appeal for a free bimetallic convention.

There were cries for Daniel of Virginia when Patterson sat down, but the Chair ignored them and put the question on the adoption of Patterson's substitute plank. It was voted down by a storm of noes. The platform was hen adopted as a whole. It was exactly 94 o'clock when the Chair-man announced that it was now in order to

call the roll of States for the nomination for candidates for the Presidency. A great uproar followed. A dozen New Yorkers leaped into the sisle, and Don Dickinson and many others began to make motions, none of which were heard. When Arkansas was called that state yielded its place to New Jersey. Gov. Leon Abbett arose and took the platform to speak for Grover Clevoland. He said he presented the name of one born on New Jersey soil, who has twice eccived the electoral vote of that State. He said that New Jersey would nover present the name of a man they did not believe could be elected. Grover Cleveland carried the State in 1884 and in 1888, and will do so again in 1802. A great demonstration followed the mention of Cleveland's name. All the delegates except the New Yorkers, the Iowans, fifteen Pennsylvanians, and a few others stood up in their chairs. The same old Michigan ban-ner was held aloft, the people swung their hats and fans in the air, and the band played "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-aye." Although it was a strong band, its music was nearly muffled under the velling, screaming, and whistling men. All the people in the galleries stood up and umbrellas were opened. To add to the confusion, portraits of Cleveland, speared on the ends of walking sticks were held up, and presently a roar as of a roll-

ing clap of thunder on the prairies was started by the gallery people pounding on the floor with their feet. The noise was prolonged, but it was not the same applause that Cleveland got in 1888. It was largely perfunctory, and resembled that for Blaine in Minneapolis a few days ago. It lasted only 85 minutes in full volume, and then calmed down so that the Chairman's gavel, sounding for order, was plainly heard. Then Leon Abbett's voice was heard again, as he continued his speech. He said every Democrat in the land would vote for Cleveland. He was stopped by yells of No!" and these were drowned by Cleveland cries. The Governor of New Jersey squared himself, filled his lungs, and yelled: "I say every Democrat!" His pluck and earnestness carried the multitude, and it reared applause. He said that the majority of a Convention represents the public will, and the majority of the delegates here want Grover Cleveland. He began to name the great men the party pos sesses, and when he mentioned David B. Hill at least 300 delegates arose, and the galleries bandied loud yells from one side of the house to the other. Sheehan was the only Nev Yorker who was not cheering. He was still in the alsle chasing delegates. They gave Hill a splendid tribute. It was maintained longer than that for Cleveland, and was even more emphatic. Dr. Mary Walker, back of the platform, tried to imitate Mrs. Carson Lake's performance at Minneapolis. She stood up and waved a handkerchief for several minutes, but she soon tired and had to sit down, though without sing to feebly wave her white flag at the crowd. Pictures of Hill were brought in and held above the New Yorkers. The clamor was terrific, but it takes votes to count in a Convention, and, alas, only New York and lown were solidly swelling the noise. The great body of the delegates sat still to the number of more than 600. But the applause kept on and on; it was deafening, it was annoying. It was voluminous and noisy beyond description. It grew to be twice as ong in duration as that for Cleveland, and whenever it seemed to lag or the Chairman pounded with his gavel, or any one tried to hiss for silence, the noise was redoubled. To help it along a violent thunder storm burst right over the Wigwam. The lightning blazed florcely and the thunder rolled out loud and long. Two young men in one gallery sang the peculiar cry of the Whyo Gang of New York-a plaintive yell of "whyo, whyo," each time drawn out as long as possible. On top of that two gentlemanly

din. The applause lasted twenty-one minutes when the band began playing, and the Chair demanded order. Leon Abbett ceased with another mention of Cleveland's name, and the bubel and pandemenium broke out all over again, as if the two sides were fighting a duel of yelling. The rain was terrific, but it could not be heard. Even the thunder was barely audible above the uproar, but the water poured in through the leaky roof and scores of umbrellas were put up and quickly soaked.

looking men at one side of the pit be-gan to fight. All the people turned

to look at the fighters and the police

who were trying to restore order, but

thunder boomed, the lightning blazed,

and the "whyo" rang ab ve the deafening

all the while the yelling continued.

The rain pelted down on the Chairman, and as he rapped fruitlessly for order a man held an umbrella over his head. The absurdity of this idjutic yelling against time struck every sensible man in the soaked and dripping hall. but still the others kopt it up and the managers were powerless to restore order.

When quiet was restored the thunder storm drove every other thing out of mind and action. It was a very sovere storm, one of the worst of those that come here three times a day. All business was stopped for fifteen minutes. Mr. Sheehan still remained on his feet and in the sisle attracting general attention. He were a strained, intense look. He had not been seen to smile for two days. He acted as if the responsibility of the situation

rested on him. Wm. C. Dewitt of Brooklyn took the platform to present the name of David B. Hill. He said that, though Mr. Hill had held all the honors at the disposal of the State, his proudest boast still is, "I am a Democrat." Mr. Dowitt said if Hill's credentials were wanted it was enough to say that he had never been dejeated. He trusted that he violated no confidence in saying that Mr. Hill is a poor man, and that is worth a thousand eulogies. He raised a laugh by saying: "He has never been popular with the Republicana," Mr. Dewitt pointed to the delegation, headed by the Governor, and said that it had in it the two greatest Generals of the North in the late war. He referred to Gens. Sickles and Slocum. He had never seen a finer delegation from New York. He spoke of the rumpish anti-snappers, and said that they had not even asked for admission to the floor. Dewitt said we hall from Waterioo, for New York must be

that it took just 300 Greeks to stop the Persian t Thormopylae, and he bade the 300 anti-Cleveland men to stand steady like a wall of

living and impenetrable fire.

The Chairman next introduced the Hon. John R. Fellows, for whom the galleries had yelled all day. Col. Fellows said it was difficult in so great a State as New York to get all the delegates to agree, but to-day she shows an unbroken front, without a dissenting voice, all her delegates agreeing in a demand that Gov. Hill be nominated. He said Hill's name is synonim for victory, and New York was absolutely essential to the party's success. Make Hill President, give him four years in the White House, and there would not be enough left of the Republican party to sweep up. Then Col. Fellows uttered sentiment that got him roundly hissed.

"I don't wonder," said he, "that the Repub-lloans hate him. I don't wonder that they are begging and imploring this Convention to nominate some other than ha." Col, Fellows told the gallery that he did not heed its clamor, and the gallery yelled back:

'We are as good Democrats as you are." Connectiout was called and said: "Connectiout seconds the nomination of Grover Cleve-

The States were called down to Illinois, when Adair E. Stevenson said that A. W. Green would speak for the State. Green began with the words: "Illinois casts forty-eight votes for Grover Cleveland:

That will be the answer of Illinois. Unfortunately he made a long speech and was hooted by the fatigued people.

The Hon. W. E. English, son of the Vice-President on the Hancock ticket, spoke in support of Cleveland. He read a letter from Senator Voorhees, who is indisposed, in support of Cleveland.

The Hon, John F. Buncombe of Iowa presented that State's fovorite son, Horace Boles. When he came to mention the name of Boles a notable uproar took place, the New Yorkers helping Iowa to make a good showing for its favorite. A big blue and red Boies banner was lugged in, and all eyes were turned on the portrait of the farmer-like, white-haired candidate that it showed. Another thunder storm has come up. The

crowd is still cheering Boies. The cheering and demonstration for Boies increased and extended to all parts of the hall. Pictures of Boies were carried around the hall.

The Hill men began cheering and displaying pictures of David B. Hill. The Iowans think they are cheering Boles. Cries of "Time." Feeple getting tired and ill-tempered.

At 12:18 A. M. Fenton of Kansas took the platform to second the nomination of Boles. Mr. Ochr of Kentucky seconded Cleveland. Stevenson of 1 --- on seconding Cleveland is keeping the Convention in a roar of laughter by his witty sayings.

Watterson of Kentucky seconds the nomination of Boies. [Great cheering]. Louisiana seconds the nomination of Boies.

OUISIDE THE WIGHAM.

Thousands Listen to the Noise Within and Discuss the Bulletins,

CHICAGO, June 22.-The persistent talk of the Tammany men, their positive assertion that they had information from the inside that the anti-Cleveland forces numbered 330 votes, and that these 330 votes would beat the prophet, had its effect on the thousands of the Freak City's visitors who were not holders of tickets to the Convention. The people were nervous and expectant. They came in droves to the wigwam.

They crowded the street so that it was well nigh impassable. On the opposite of the street from the wigwam a showman erected a bulletin board, and by an arrangement with one of the press associations got the bulleting that were sent out to the newspapers and by the Western Union Telegraph Company over the country. They were posted every ten or fifteen minutes. The bulletin board sprans into popularity, and was the centre of the erowd.

There was little enthusiasm in the crowd. The shouts of the twenty thousand ticket holders on the inside of the ramshackle building floated out through the seams, but they aroused no demonstration. They simply increased the anxiety to know what it was all about. There was just a murmur of applause when the news was bulletined that Mr. Neal of Chio opposed the report of the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, and that there was a minority report. The next bulletin read: The minority platform denounces Republican protection as a fraud and demends a tariff for revenue only and taxation sufficient only to pay the expenses of a

The cheors and great confusion had been heard a minute before. There were cheers and hisses from parts of the crowd outside when this bulletin was posted: Motion to substitute the tariff plank of the minority for the majority plank.

Motion to substitute the tariff plank of the minority for the majority plank.

There was a little cheering at this, and a little more when the next bulletin announced. "Mr. Neal gets up to speak in favor of the minority plank." The crowd all foll to talking then. The belief that there was coming a test vote on this motion was general. The anti-Cleveland men said their side had procipitated it, and that their leaders must certainly be sure of their ground or they would not have done it. This talk frightened the Prophot's adherents. From the crowd outside the Wigwam the story few like wildfire to the hotels and all over town that the Hill men were on top. From that moment the crowd kept increasing until it numbered thousands. The argument waxed hot. The anti-Cleveland men were never so cocky. They offered bets that Cleveland would not be nominated, and, strangely enough, they found no takers.

As pulsefin after bulletin was posted the expendence of the control of the expendence of the expe

nominated, and, strangely enough, they found no takers.

As bulletin after bulletin was posted the excitement increased. The continued shouting that was heard from the inside added to it. The arguments grew hotter, and time and again the shouters were on the point of precipitating a free fight. Half a dozen times blows were struck, but there were men who kept their tempers and acted as peacemakers.

After awhile the showman that ran the bulletin board, hired a band and set it outside the door on a platform. The music served to soften the feelings of the crowd.

It was just to clock when this showman put up his last bulletin, and it created a howl. It read:

All further bulletine will be issued from the stage in-

"That's a Chicago roast," shouted some one in the crowd. "Keep on with the butletins."

Don't be a hog." "We'll pay you'to keep on."
Give us a chance at them in the air." and "Damn your platform." were some of the other things the crowd said. The showman listened and smiled.

Three or four hundred in the crowd paid the price of admission and went in. The others stayed around and swore for awhie; then they ploughed their way across to the Wigwam. For a time the Western Union Company posted builetins on the big barn door, but they were written with a pen and could only be read by the twenty or thirty nearest the door.

These told their neighbors, and in that way

only be read by the twenty or thirty nearest the door.

These told their neighbors, and in that way the information spread around, but it wasn't in a shape to create any enthusiasm, and, besides, by the time the news reached the outskirts of the crowd it was distorted into a thousand and one things.

A large part of the crowd left after a while and joined other crowds in front of the various newspaper offices. But the building only of speeches, and most people made up their minds that it was going to be a long taking match and doubted whether there would be any vote at all, and many went home or to the hotels, where there are telegraph offices, and where an occasional buildin was posted. The crowd about the Wigwam at one time numbered not less than 5,000 persons. At this writing there are about 2,500 people there. Most of them have been there since the opening of the session, and they are going to stick it out to the end.

ATIEMPT TO BREAK THE UNIT RULE Defeated in the Committee on Rules by a Vote of 23 to 19.

CHICAGO, June 22.-The Committee on Rules had a hot session this morning, the members in favor of the unit rule declaring that the meeting held in one of the rooms of the wigwam was a snap meeting, called without authority. This, however, did not prevent Chairman English from proceeding, and the arguments were long and pointed. The report a majority of the sub-committee, calling for the abolition of the unit rule was presented. together with a minority report against such

Mr. Clardy made an impassioned speech in favor of the minority report. He said that while many States voted as a unit for certain

candidates, it was not Democratic to in any way restrict the votes of delegates. If sixteen votes were recorded in favor of a certain candidate from any State, these votes should not control the votes of other men representing other districts that don't agree with It was stifling public opinthem.

other districts that don't agree with them. It was stiffing public opinion and throttling freedom of action. It was undemocratic in every sense of the term. The action of the committee as it was then constructed, he said, was as much of a snap as the Cleveland people were claiming about a New York Hill convention. None of the members but those who were favorable to the Cleveland side or the unit rule were notified where it was to be held. The great State of New York with its unit rule, and yet ready to cast its vote against it, was not represented. He believed that it was ossential that they should be consulted about it.

Messengers were sent out after Mr. Raines of New York and others favorable to the cause of abolition, but they could not be found. Mr. Clardy asked for delay, as did the members from California. The latter representative said that the State of California is under the unit rule to-day, because it wants to be, but he did not believe in stifling any man's personal wishes or disentiantlying his constituents. A man should be allowed to yote as his people demand he should, and the majority should rule.

Chairman English said that it was essential that the committee should make a report. The question was upon the adoption of the minority report in favor of the unit system as a substitute for the majority report of the subcommittee favoring the abolition of the unit rule. This was adopted by a vote of 23 to 18, and the minority report thus became the committee's report.

THE FIGHT OVER THE LARIFF PLANK.

The Vote by States by which the Commit tee's Report was Benten. CHICAGO, June 22.-The vote by States on the proposition changing the tariff plank of the platform was as follows:

Arkansas California..... Colorado S Connecticut daho..... 15 15 Kentucky 26 Louisiana..... 8 Michigan 28
Minnesata 11 Missouri 34 Montana 6 Nebraska 16 Oregon 7
 Virginia
 11

 Washington
 8

 West Virginia
 12
 Wisconsin Wyoming.... lasks..... New Mexico..... Skiahoma..... 3

THE GORMAN MOVEMENT.

New Yorkers Tell Its Inside History an

By the United Press. CHICAGO, June 22.-The New York delega-

tion was clinging this morning to a last desperate hope of defeating the nomination of Grover Cleveland, and sought to unite the opposition to him on some new candidate. The name that was most frequently heard in connection with the possibility of a new combination was that of Gen. Henry W. Slocum of New York. Gorman the New Yorkers will have nothing to do with. The New York delegates are very indignant with the Maryland Sen ator, whom they charge with having broken their combination against Cleveland two days ago, after encouraging them to believe that ne would stand by them. They talk freely about Mr. Gorman, and tell some of the inside history of the Gorman movement of Sunday and its relation to the Hill movement.

Mr. Gorman and Mr. Brice, they say, encouraged the Hill leaders in New York State to call the midwinter Convention. Mr. Gorman promised that the Maryland Convention should be held soon after the Convention at Albany. It was part of the policy of the anti-Cleveland people to weaken the strength of Cleveland through the country by having his State instruct for Hill, and by following this with an anti-Cleveland Convention in Maryland, which has always been a Cleveland stronghold Mr. Gorman, the Hill men say, broke faith in this, and did not have the Maryland Convention called until almost every other Convention in the country had been held.

Two weeks ago Mr. Gorman met Senator Hill. Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Sheehan in New York. This meeting was chronicled in the papers, but no statement was made public of what had been done. The Hill men say that the meeting was held at the instance of Mr. Gorman to consider the opposition to Cleveland. Mr. Gorman uged Mr. Hill and his friends to make the fight against Cleveland at Chicage, and promised them his support. He intended at that time to remain in the East, but Mr. Hill urged him to go to Chicage, and he finally consented to do so. Arriving here, he continued to confer with the Hill poople, and at one of these conferences, held last sunday, he authorized them to use his name in the effort to form a combination against Cleveland. All of this, they say, they have now discovered was for the purpose of furthering the selfish ambition of Mr. Gorman. When they laid before Mr. Gorman the results of their canvass, showing that with his name they could prevent the namination of Mr. German they could prevent the namination of Mr. German they and the thereupon tradition of the Cleveland came.

Mr. Gleveland came.

Mr. Gorman's side of the question has not been stated in full, but his friends in the Marvish and delegation have given out since the fallered vass of Monday the statement that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused was of Monday the statement that he refused to permit his name to be used and that he refused to permit his name to be used and the was to be put up only for the purpose of teating Mr. Cleveland. Hill. Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Sheehan in New

WASHINGTON TAKES IT COOLLY.

No Excitement Over the News from Chicago

WASHINGTON, June 22.- Somewhat more interest was manifested here to day than yes-terday in the news from Chicago, especially after it became evident in the morning that there was still another class of that Cleveland might not have it all his own way. The progress of the morning session was bulletined at the Capitol, and attracted considerable attention from the Congressmen, but when the retion from the Congressmen, but when the recess was ann anneal interest hap-eduzain and
many of the thirg assemble the tailing Senator
lill. Tode out to the had game between the
New York and Washingt in clais.
Senator lills to all the had game between the
New York and Washingt in clais.
Senator lills to all the had game between the
the Ariington and at mean he went to the Capitol and attended to his duties in the Senate
chamber. At 4 or look he drove to the hall
ground with hepresentative Greenleaf of
linchester and witnessed the stdendid contest
with evident cane ment, extering into the
spirit of the measion thoroughly and apparently dismissing from his mind all
thoughts of the greater struggle at Chicaso.
In the evening the senator received despatches
at the Ariington without any fussor ceremony.
He also received a few callers.
In the evening crowds gathered ground the
builetin hearies and the somewhat tardy despatches were awaited with considerable impatience, but there was none of the permiar
excitement commonly observed on such occasions.

Trains for Long Branch, via Pennsylvania Ballroad.
On and after the 26th line., trains will leave New York for Long Branch as follows: 8:80, 7:80, 9:10 A. M. 12:60 noon, 2:80, 8:10, 8:40, 4:20, 6:10 and 7:00 P. M. west days and 8:15, 9:45 A. M. and 6:15 P. M. Bundays, and 1:20 P. M. Saturdays only.—4de.

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MR. CLEYELAND'S DAY.

He Spent Most of the Time Rending the Telegrams that Came to Him. Buzzard's Bay, Mass., June 22.-Gray Sables, the home of ex-President Cleveland. was visited by many callers to-day, newspaper

men being in the majority.

Mr. Cleveland received all who called, bus said that the present hardly seemed to him the proper time to talk, as whatever he might say would be liable to misrepresentation or misconstruction, and therefore he had decided to say nothing for publication.

The day was intensely hot here, and not until after 2 o'clock did breeze enough spring up to make walking possible with any com-fort. At Gray Gables Mr. Cleveland and his guest, Gov. Russell, spent the forenoon hours was quietly

guest, Gov. Russell, spent the forenoon hours very quietly.

Large easy chairs were provided on the east and northeast plazzas, and there the men sat and lounged in the shade, enjoying their eigars and such cooling breaths of air as came. The private wire to the cottage kept Mr. Cleveland in touch with the outside world, and he was in constant receipt of messages, not only from friends in different parts of the country, but also from the Chicago Convention.

The occupants of Gray Gables had planned to make a fishing trip to-day, but the general

to make a fishing trip to-day, but the genera interest concerning Convention matters caused a postponoment.

Decisions of the Committee on Credentials, CHICAGO, June 22.-It was 2 o'clock this morning when the Committee on Credentials adjourned. The Alabama contest was decided in favor of the Jones delegates, the Kolh delegation being seated in the Convention, but with no vote. The Indian Territory contest was decided by admitting both delegations. giving each of the delegates one-half a vote. Their name are John S. Snead, L. P. Bell. S. F. Jackson, and Sol. Jackson. The contests in the Twenty-third and Twenty-third in the Twenty-third and Twenty-third in the Twenty-third and Twenty-third in the thirst Ohlo district and the Italy and the tendency with the third of the sub-some number of the with instructions to report to the full countries the write referred to a sub-some number of the contest were referred to a sub-some number of the contest were referred to a sub-some number of the contest which is nearly the sub-specied in large of Mr. Harmard, the sitting product of the contest was decided in favor of the transfer of the twenty the Calne and Dans J. Jackson Heavy R. Henderson were described to the contest of Indiana was directed to make a unantimous report to the Convention in all the contested cases submitted to the committee for consideration. giving each of the delegates one-half a vote. ?

Committee of Notification.

Currage, June 22.-The committee to notify the nominees is as follows: Alabama, Butus N. Rhodes; Arkansas, B. B. Davidson; Californla, S. M. White; Colorado, Frank Adams; Connecticut, Robert J. Vance: Delaware, E. J. Reynolds: Florida, W. D. Chipley, the real John T. Riplet: Idaho, P. Z. John T. Rillado, T. M. Thornton; Indiana, W. D. Call L. M. Martin; Kansas, J. W. Off, J. entire start J. P. Salyer; Louisianu, A. Crarchal; Malue, E. C. Swett; Maryland, I. V. Doughann; Massachusetts P. Mainrico, Michigan, R. A. Montsgomery; Minnessta, R. Michigan, R. A. Montsgomery; Minnessta, R. Michigan, R. A. William, M. S. Harris, M. S. Harris, M. Walker; Montana, S. T. Harrison, Nobrase Ra, J. A. Tratas, R. J. Langar, R. Markins, R. M J. P. Salyer: Louisiana, A. Grandall; Maine,

